

Hawaiian Gazette Supplement, Honolulu, June 2, 1880.

REPORT —OF THE— SANITARY COMMITTEE.

TO THE HON. CHARLES R. BISHOP,

President of the Legislative Assembly:

SIR.—The Sanitary Committee have had under careful consideration so much of the Report of the Minister of the Interior as relates to the health of the community and the best means of preserving it.

The subject being large and branching out into a number of smaller matters, each requiring careful investigation and management in its separate details, your Committee have thought it judicious to treat only of such as, in their opinion, calls for immediate and most serious attention. It is true that all the branches are intimately connected, and have a certain bearing one upon the other and each upon all, so that no one can be left unattended to without injury to the entire community. Most worthy of attention is the old Roman adage "The health of the people is the supreme law," but this one truism or proverb contains within itself many minor and subordinate causes or reasons for action, each of which, when taken by itself, appears to be of paramount consideration and necessary to be taken in hand and treated independently as deserving special legislation.

Amongst these are the introduction of immigrants of suitable character and race; instant remedy, as far as possible, for the unnatural, vice-producing, death-dealing predominance, or numerical excess of males over females which has been suffered to establish itself in every part of the country, particularly on plantations; the repeal or continuation in force of the 41st Chapter of the Penal Code; thorough supervision of human dwellings, their surroundings, overcrowding, and ventilation, especially on plantations, and in other localities where large numbers of men are assembled; drainage and sewerage of Honolulu and the growing localities; medical attendance, together with hygiene and diet generally for the sick and suffering; and last on the list, though first of all in importance, that terrible curse, leprosy, which, if not held in determined check, threatens—like a hideous and continuously spreading sea of horror and death—to engulf the entire nation in its overwhelming spread and progress.

All these matters relate to the life and well-being of other-wise of the people; but in the aggregate they form too vast and complicated a subject for discussion by the Committee, the limited time at their disposal not allowing them to devote more than a very brief space to some of the topics enumerated. Some of these have been subjects of legislation for years past; some are now before the Assembly, each by itself, as though it bore no relation to any of the others; while some are comparatively new and require earnest consideration, valuable suggestions being embodied not only in the general Ministerial Report, but in those subsidiary papers which have contributed so largely to its efficiency and interest; and still others have been separately and ably treated by the Honorable Member for Lahaina in his valuable work on hygiene, written for general Hawaiian information during the interval between the last and the present sessions of the Legislature, and now before the Assembly. Your Committee believe that this work will greatly simplify, and indeed render wholly unnecessary on their part much labor which, had it not been written, they might have felt themselves called upon to perform. Amongst the very first of subjects for attentive consideration and remedy is undoubtedly that of Leprosy. Here your Committee report they have no cheering hopes to hold out for the comfort of the people. The disease is virulent and ruthless, tenacious in its grasp, never relaxing its desperate hold on its victims till, after years of torture, disfigurement and horror, death mercifully releases him from his sufferings. The disease has been known for forty-four centuries, perhaps longer, but never, to the best of our knowledge—except in those cases recorded in Holy writ, in which cases have been effected by Divine agency—has a remedy been found to check the ravages of the dire destroyer. The Jewish law excluded lepers from human society, banishing them into solitude and uninhabited places. Even their kings were not spared, but had to conform, when so afflicted, to the same hard lot as did the meanest of their subjects. Whoever wishes for information on the subject of leprosy among the chosen people, and its treatment by law, will find it by consulting the 19th and 14th chapters of Leviticus.

Up to the present day science and benevolence, although indefatigable in search, have never succeeded in finding a remedy for the disease. The only preventive known by which escape can be made when the disease has once found footing in a community, is by segregating the stricken, separating the unclean from the clean; this has been practiced in all ages and countries up to the present day. In some Christian lands so careful have been the authorities to prevent contamination that lepers have been confined and tended in a pest house, the sexes inalterably kept apart, so that there should be no propagation or transmission, until at last, in the course of nature, the country has been freed from the curse, and the dreadful halitations been left tenantless.

In non-Christian countries the treatment experienced by lepers has been different. The unfortunate have been shunned, driven from house and home, and away from all communion with their kind, neglected, starved, and even killed if they endeavored by stealth to find a home amongst their unstricken fellow men.

How different has been the treatment experienced by Hawaiians, all who care, may know. They have but to read the Report made by the Minister of the Interior, with that of Dr. Emerson embodied in it, to learn the extraordinary care bestowed on Hawaiians who have been so unfortunate as to contract the disease. The Minister shows that he has expended \$7,580, in hard cash, on the support alone of lepers during the past two years. This is a large sum, and the Minister has, to all appearances, laid it out well and faithfully. He has certainly not spared either himself or the public purse, and we all know his energy and business qualifications for carrying through any undertaking to which he devotes himself.

Your Committee, who with the Minister, consider the Board of Health to have been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Emerson, cordially recommend the continuance of his employment, although, like thousands of able physicians who have preceded him, he gives no hope of curing the fell disease.

This gentleman, in his interesting but melancholy report, says: "I cannot refrain from remarking with regret the 'comparatively small number of lepers that have been brought to this settlement from without during the past year, when one considers the great number still at large in the community. I gravely apprehend that this may prove a matter of serious regret to the Hawaiian nation in the future.'"

This passage, replete with suggestions and warning, seems to call for an explanation from the Minister why, with a balance still unexpended, the law providing for isolation of the afflicted was not enforced as far as possible.

Further on the Doctor says: "As to success in finding means for the relief of leprosy and for promoting its cure, all can be said in a few words, and those not entirely of happy augury. Much, I find, can be done to assuage the agonies and pains of leprosy, and bring the patient out of the slough of despond into which he is liable often to sink; but as to cure, no therapeutic agents that I have been able yet to lay my hands upon seem to offer any rational ground of confidence that the means have been found capable of eradicating the disease from the system, or even of suppressing its outward manifestations for any long period."

Again, "my observation in traveling among the different islands of this Group has more and more impressed me with the fact that leprosy is deeply rooted in a large portion of the population, and that the lepers now outside of the Leper

"Settlement cannot number less than five or six hundred, and may even exceed that number." And, "the more I study leprosy the more am I led to believe that it is a contagious disease, and that every leper is a possible source of infection to whomsoever comes in contact with him."

Once more: "Of all the causes, therefore, now operating to tap the vitality of the Hawaiian race, and to bring about its extermination, none is so fraught with danger and so calculated to alarm the mind of the well-wisher of this race as this disease—leprosy. Science having as yet found no cure for it, philanthropy and patriotism unite in lifting up their voices to advocate the wisdom and necessity of the plan which has been adopted by the Board of Health of separating the clean from the unclean, lest both perish together. I cannot, however, refrain from the remark that, to be effectual, the method of isolation must be carried out vigorously; half way measures are of no use or of but little, and might almost seem open to the charge of cruelty and injustice."

With all this evidence before them, your Committee cannot come to any other conclusion than that known from all historic time, viz: that to prevent general contamination, enforced isolation of those smitten with this dreadful disease from the healthy is imperative, and must be vigorously enforced. Hence they sympathize with the President of the Board of Health in the fulfillment of his painful but necessary duties. Still more do they sympathize with those stricken with this fell disease and their sorrowing relations compelled to part for ever from so many dear ones still in life; but they consider they would not be doing their duty, even to the sufferers themselves, did they not counsel a strict fulfillment of the law.

As the Minister truly says—"Hawaiians should not exhibit any unjust feeling against the officers who carry out the law. If all would conform and, at one time, give up all that are lepers, the disease might be eradicated; but, unfortunately, Hawaiians will not shun the disease; will not cease to hold to their relatives and friends, until the poison has spread, until the afflicted becomes really offensive and a burden. However hard it bears, however much it costs, there is no alternative but a strict carrying out of the law, separating the sick from the well."

There is, however, another aspect of the case. It has been proposed to establish leper settlements on each of the larger islands. The expediency and cost of such establishments your Committee will not enquire into, as the question has been confided to the consideration of an able Committee. They will content themselves with remarking that, in their judgment, the principal objection to the settlement at Kala- wa appears to be the complete isolation of sufferers from their friends. They are not able to travel from place to place, and hold any but authorized and guarded periodical intercourse with the healthy part of the community. Now, if the system of isolation is to be effectually carried out, and that is the only known preventive or remedy, the same objection would apply in every case, even if there existed a dozen different settlements; so it necessarily either vanishes or would be applicable to every settlement that could be made. Whenever a new settlement might be made the same objection must occur if the isolation were to be anything but a sham; and for isolation to be effectually carried out much more stringent measures of guarding the station and keeping the inmates within bounds would be necessary than are required at Kala- wa, where there exists a fine range of open country at all times accessible to the inhabitants of the district, with liberty unbridled to stroll and wander over at their pleasure.

Here your Committee would recommend that whenever the house of a confirmed leper is vacated by his removal to Kala- wa, it and its contents, whenever practicable, should be burned, regardless of the apparent loss that may ensue, for it has been proved by our own experience, as well as by the accounts we find in Holy Writ above referred to, that contagion is spread by inanimate objects that have been used by the stricken. It was reported to the last Legislature that three persons in succession infected with the disease were removed from one house, although they had not had any communication with each other, but each of the last two occupants had removed to and taken possession of the dwelling on its vacation by his predecessor. This evidence your Committee regard as conclusive, and they consider the destruction of the tenement or house should be considered a beneficial measure, inasmuch as the future spread of the disease through that means would be rendered impossible, the suffering owner being supported at the expense of the State.

But there is still another measure touching this fell disease worthy of consideration. When precautionary measures were first taken to prevent its spread, the unfortunate sufferers before being shipped off to Kala- wa were taken to an establishment at Kala- wa, on this island, and there treated. There they underwent careful examination and supervision. If the leprosy were confirmed, they had to go. If not, they were set at large under supervision, and were required to present themselves for further examination at stated intervals of time. This treatment was nothing but pain to the afflicted themselves. If, when their malady is confirmed their complete isolation from the rest of the community is a dire necessity which admits of no appeal or alternative, and all evidence we can find goes to establish that it is, surely even handed justice requires that every precaution should be taken to ensure that banishment from home, kith and kin, should befall none but those who are unmistakably stricken. Dr. Emerson mentions that on the island of Kaula he found forty-seven persons who were reputed victims of leprosy. Of these he found that six were not lepers, but had the law been rigidly enforced there is a possibility they would have been shipped away as though they had been, on insufficient medical testimony. It is therefore a question whether, the station at Kala- wa having been dismantled and broken up years ago, the re-establishment of another station in the same or some other locality, is not desirable.

Your Committee believe that they are only doing their duty in not attempting to buoy up minds with rose-colored but visionary hopes, and in expressing their firm conviction that this pestilence, like any other calamity, must be unflinchingly encountered with promptness, energy, determination, and the employment of the most efficient means of repression we have at command. Should we indulge in the fond dream that this great trouble which overshadows the land can be dispelled by any but the most drastic and thorough treatment, our awakening would be sad. We should gradually sink into loathsome decay and death, and our bright and beautiful islands would be shunned by the rest of the world as a living charnel-house, instead of being sought as a place of refreshment and refuge; while if we manfully act our own parts, and resolutely help ourselves, we shall meet with sympathy on all sides, and be ready to adopt on the shortest notice whatever remedy for our evil science may discover or benevolence bestow.

Your Committee cannot close this imperfect report without calling to the attention of every thoughtful Hawaiian the earnest words of the Minister of the Interior, which they echo and reproduce. He says, "It is truly sad to have placed before you figures and facts that show the heavy death rate of 'Hawaiians, and I cannot refrain from giving it as my candid opinion that would Hawaiians accept the cure offered them in the Queen's Hospital hundreds would be saved. Here in this city of Honolulu, with every comfort ready for all that will accept, and free of charge, three hundred and eleven have died without any medical care. Such is the report of the Health Agent. Unless Hawaiians will accept medical attention, and follow certain rules of health, they will continue to die at a rate that could be checked. By the figures you can see that foreigners, even Chinese, do not die in the same ratio as Hawaiians; they are subject to the same cause and effect as Hawaiians."

"No laws of the land, no regulations of the Board of Health can save the Hawaiian race if they will not try to save themselves. Honolulu has been severely visited by the typhoid fever, many of our foreign citizens have been taken, and yet figures which I place before you show no excess of mortality

"when compared with other countries. The high death rate is only among Hawaiians, and the whole story is plain, when from 543 we must deduct 311 who had no care whatever. The remedy is with you Hawaiians, with you alone. Accept the help that is offered you, offered by an institution organized by Kamehameha IV., who with a thinking mind and a sympathizing heart saw and felt the wants and needs of his people. Accept this asylum, and when its large and ample accommodations are taxed for more room, then build anew hospitals and asylums; but first use what is ready and waiting for occupants."

There is one short statement in this extract to which the Committee cannot entirely yield assent. The advice given, if acted upon, may yet cause brighter days to dawn on Hawaii.

A bill to prevent undue preponderance of male over female immigrants has already been laid before the Assembly by one of the members of the Committee. Bills for the modification of the 41st Chapter of the Penal Code are also before the Assembly. The question of drainage for Honolulu will be considered by the Committee on Public Works; that of plantation laborers' dwellings and surroundings has been made the study of the Hon. Member for Lahaina, who has expressed his intention to bring it forward. Your Committee will therefore either confer with him, or await his action on this important subject.

Respectfully Submitted,
GODFREY RHODES,
A. S. CLEGHORN,
W. THOS. MARTIN,
H. N. KAHULU.
May 20, 1880.

The Legislature.

THIRTIETH DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 25.

By Mr. Mahoe, from Puna, a bill, that a Government doctor be stationed at Puna; that prisoners work out their sentences in their own districts; that the marriage of the native women with Chinamen be void.
By Mr. Mahoe, from Hilo, a bill, that the road tax money be spent in the districts of the tax payers.
The petitions were all referred to the proper Committee.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the bill introduced by Mr. Martin, reported that the bill be passed to engrossment. Adopted.
The Special Committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend Section 1145 of the Civil Code, asked for more time, which was granted.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.
Mr. Glendon read a resolution that a Special Committee be appointed to investigate the management of the Reformatory School. Passed.
The Chair appointed Messrs. Glendon, Wood, Nawaia and Kaulakoa.
Mr. Wood read a resolution that the Minister of the Interior be instructed to make the road from Mahukona to Kaula (Kolo). Returned.
Mr. Hanaka read a resolution that \$2,000 be appropriated for the salary of a doctor at Hana. Adopted.

Mr. Baker read a resolution that \$5,000 be appropriated to pay the passages of members when they be passed to engrossment. Adopted.
Mr. Martin read, for the first time, a bill to regulate the collection of taxes among contract laborers. Passed under the rule.
Mr. Kaula read a resolution asking the Minister of the Interior whether he supplied traveling physicians with medicines for them to sell or to give to the poor natives, and ordered to report thereon every quarter. Their reports are in the Interior Office.

Mr. Kaulakoa read, for the first time, a bill to amend the law relating to the support of the Queen's Hospital in the case of Mr. J. A. Nahaia. Passed.
Mr. Kaulakoa gave notice of a bill forbidding the sale of Government lands. On suspension of the rules, the bill was read for the first time and passed under the rule.
The bill taxing the property of deceased persons was then read under the hand of unfinished business, and indefinitely postponed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
The bill regulating the practice of lawyers in the lower Courts was read a third time and passed.
The bill to repeal Section 780 of the Civil Code was read a third time and laid on the table.
The bill regulating the conduct of Judges, Assessors and Collectors was read a second time, and indefinitely postponed.

The bill making laborers free was read a second time, and indefinitely postponed.
The bill to amend the law regulating the Masters and Servants' Act was read a second time, and passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Thursday.

THIRTIETH DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.
PETITIONS.
By Mr. Kaulakoa, from Kaula, that a road be opened through that valley, and that \$4,000 be appropriated for the same.
By Mr. Liliuokalani, from Honolulu, that \$3,000 be appropriated for Puna road.

By Mr. Mahoe, from Puna, that the police of that district be paid by the month, and that stores be loaned according to their stock.
By Mr. Kaulakoa, from Hilo, that lepers be kept in their districts.
By Mr. Kaula, from South Kona, in favor of a \$50,000 loan.
All the petitions were referred to the proper Committee.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.
Mr. Glendon read a resolution that a Special Committee be appointed to investigate the management of the Reformatory School. Passed.
Mr. Kaula read a resolution that \$300 be appropriated for the best looking at Hilo. Returned.
Mr. Mahoe read a resolution that \$2,000 be appropriated for Court House at North Hilo. Returned.
Mr. Kaula read a resolution that \$5,000 be appropriated for a new road from Waikapa to Maunaloa. Returned.

Mr. Hanaka gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill forbidding the sale of government lands.
On motion of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the bill regulating the Board of Health, more time to report was granted.
Mr. Kaulakoa gave notice of a bill forbidding the Minister of Finance to pay the salary of any officer of this government who was absent from this Kingdom. On suspension of the rules the bill was read for the first time and passed under the rule.

Mr. Wood gave notice of a bill to amend Section 1145 and 1146 of the Civil Code.
Mr. Kaulakoa gave notice of a bill to amend Section 3 Chapter 10 of the Civil Code.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
The bill making the Circuit Courts of Hawaii sit at Hilo was read a second time and passed.

On motion of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the House carried the motion to sit again to-morrow and Friday at 12 M.
The bill forbidding the Minister of Interior to sell government lands was read a second time and referred to a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Kaulakoa, Kaulakoa and Chapman.
The bill to regulate the collection of taxes among contract laborers was read a second time and referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Kaulakoa, Martin, Attorney General, Smith and Pao.

The bill to repeal Sections 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, of the Civil Code was read a second time and indefinitely postponed.
THIRTIETH DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 27.
The Special Committee to whom was referred the resolution requesting the Secretary of the Board of Education to pay Mr. Kaulakoa \$225, reported that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Kaula moved to reconsider the bill repealing sections 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423 and 1424 of the Civil Code. Carried.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.
Mr. Pillo read a resolution that \$225 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill of 1880 for D. Keweenaw. Returned.
Mr. Kaula read a resolution that \$500 be appropriated for the road from Kaula to the Inland Avenue. Returned.
Mr. Wilcox read a resolution that \$3,000 be appropriated for the road from Uluapala to Kaula. Returned.
Mr. Kaula read for the first time a bill to amend Sections 338 of the Civil Code. Returned.
Mr. Kaula gave notice of a bill to amend Section 118 of the Civil Code.

The bill to repeal the Masters' and Servants' Act came up for consideration and on motion was indefinitely postponed—24 votes and 14 nays.
The bill to regulate the Masters' and Servants' Act was read a third time and passed.
On motion of Mr. Mahoe the bill to repeal the law relating to stationers was read a third time and referred to a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Preston, Mahoe, Wood, Judd and Nahaia.
Mr. Mahoe moved to reconsider the proposed amendment to Article 50 of the Constitution; motion lost.

HOUSE ADJOURNED.
THIRTIETH DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 28.
PETITIONS.
Mr. Wahine, from Hilo, that a railroad be laid from Hilo to the Volcano.
Mr. Martin, from Kaula, that no liquor bill be granted.

Mr. Kaula, from Kaula, that the Representatives for the district of Kaula be increased to two.
All the petitions were referred to the proper Committee.
On motion time was granted to the Special Committee to whom was referred the opium bill.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.
Mr. Nahaia gave notice of a bill to repeal the poll tax, and a bill to amend Section 1477 of the Civil Code.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
The bill to amend Section 388 of the Civil Code was read a second time, and passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

On suspension of the rules, Mr. Kaula read a petition requesting the Governor of Oahu to review the Household Troop when the members of this House visit the barracks. Carried.
On suspension of the rules, Mr. Kaula read a petition from Honolulu asking that natives be allowed to drink liquor, and if not that a universal tabu be placed on importing liquor into this Kingdom. Adopted.

Twenty-fourth Day, Monday, May 31.
PETITIONS.
Mr. Wood, from Kaula, that the sale of liquor to natives be not granted, and the same tabu be extended to other nationalities.
Mr. Glendon, from Kaula, that the District Judge of Kaula be discharged from duty, and his office as School Agent be stopped. Returned.

Mr. Nahaia, from Waikapa, asking that the natives do not sell their lands to the foreigners, and that the same tabu extend to lands of naturalized citizens.
Mr. Kaulakoa, from Hana, that one or more licenses for liquor be granted for that district.
Mr. Hanaka, from Hana, that Kaulakoa sell their lands to their tenants, and the sale of Government lands be tabued.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition from the ladies of Honolulu asking that a separate room in the Queen's Hospital be provided for the poor, reported favorably, and asked that \$500, received from pay patients, be appropriated for that purpose. Adopted.
The same Committee, to whom was referred the petition from the Chairman, asking that a Chinese Hospital be established for them in Honolulu out of one-half of the money paid by them to the hospital fund, reported to indefinitely postpone.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.
The Education Committee, to whom was referred the Report of the Board of Education and the petition from South Kona, asking that an English school be established at that district, reported that the Board of Education will be asked to extend the establishment of English schools throughout the Kingdom. Adopted.
Mr. Kaula gave notice of a bill to amend Section 480 of the Civil Code, and also of a bill to amend Section 6 Chapter 13 of the Penal Code.

On suspension of the rules, the bill to repeal Section 480 of the Civil Code, relating to poll tax, was read for the first time, and passed under the rule.
Mr. Kaula gave notice of a bill to amend the contracts as per Section 1417 of the Civil Code, and also of a bill to amend the law of Section 1425 of the Civil Code approved in 1872.

Mr. Kaulakoa gave notice of a bill relating to ketone oil.
Mr. Kaulakoa gave notice of a bill to amend Section 2 Chapter 31 of the Penal Code.
The President read a note from the member for Kaulakoa, for leave of absence for one week. Granted.

Mr. Gibson moved that the Hon. S. K. Kapiha be appointed a member of the Special Committee in the case of Mr. J. A. Nahaia. Passed.
Mr. Kaulakoa gave notice of a bill to amend Section 486 of the Civil Code, relating to school tax.

Mr. Kaula read, for the first time, a bill for the extension of butcher licenses, which passed under the rule.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
The bill intended to allow natives "light drinks" was read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Kaula, Baker, Kaula, Kaulakoa and Chapman.

On motion, leave was granted to extend the time of the Special Committee to investigate the Reformatory School. Adjourned.
Notice.
K NOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS that I, the undersigned, notify the public that the Supreme Court has released from the Guardianship of Her Majesty Queen Emma on the 12th of April, 1880, in consequence of which I notify all persons that have leased my lands from and after the publication of this notice, hereafter they shall pay the rent due on the said lands to me, the undersigned, at No. 46 corner of Berners and Richard Streets.

A. KUSUTAKA,
Honolulu, May 6, 1880.
NEW DRUG STORE
ON NUTAN STREET.
HOLLISTER & CO.
RESPECTFULLY INVITE
THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC
To the Fact that they have
Opened at their Old Stand,
No. 53 NUTAN STREET, a Full Line of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,
AND—
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
—INCLUDING—
THE CELEBRATED CELLULOID
TRUSSES,
S E S
THE LARGEST AND MOST
Complete Assortment of Perfumery
IN THE CITY.

THE PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT
Is in charge of MR. J. L. ROYSTON, a Pharmacist of large experience, thoroughly competent and reliable.
SIGHT BILL ON THE FRONT DOOR.
790 3m

Notice.
ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED against shooting or catching wild cattle or horses on the premises known as Kaulakoa, Kaulakoa, and Kaulakoa, Island of Hawaii, District of Hilo.
C. APOZING,
California River Salinas.
GEOGRAPHIC ARTICLE IN BARRELS AND
half barrels.
For sale by BOLLER & Co.

PICKERING & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF MERCHANDISE
AND
GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS
92 KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM FORT ST., HONOLULU, H. I.

CHICKERING & SONS'
PIANOS!
40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC!
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands,
PICKERING & CO.
PICKERING & CO.
INVITE
The Attention of Planters
And all wishing their Orders
Filled and Dispatched Without Delay.
Small Commissions, &c.
Address us, P. O. Box 97, or
92 KING STREET HONOLULU, H. I.

THEY SAY
IT'S A GOOD THING!
BUT IT CAN'T BE DONE!
There is No Money in the Country.
The "Credit System"
has been too long established to be changed to a "Cash Basis," etc., etc.
Two months' experience since our
NEW DEPARTURE
proves that what "They Say" is not true in this case, if in every other.

There is Cash enough in the Country
like "music in the deep," it only needs to be drawn to the surface.
OUR CASH BASIS
has had the magic power to find the vaulted door.
The "New Departure" has shown up the "Credit System" in its true light. Careful buyers declare that "Credit is an expensive luxury."
WE HAVE ON HAND
A Large Assortment of
DESIRABLE GOODS
many of which are
Fresh from the Factories
bought at old prices for cash. We are prepared to offer bargains to all cash purchasers.

PETER DALTON,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER
NO. 53 KING ST., HONOLULU.
RETURNING THANKS FOR THE KIND patronage which I have received for many years, I wish to state that I have on hand, or am ready to make to order,
DOUBLE OR SINGLE HARNESS
Of the Best Material and Workmanship.
Concord Harness,
Express Harness,
Plantation Harness,
Flow Harness,
All made of the best Stock; no Cornish Work or Hemlock Leather.
My Sydney Saddles
WILL BEAR INSPECTION!
Double-plated Trees and Spring Bacs. All Saddles will be re-stuffed if required, six months after purchase, without charge.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Whips, Brides, Martingales, Saddle Bags, Spurs, Bits, Saddle Trees, Stirrups, Girths, &c.
PETER DALTON,
JUST ARRIVED
BY THE BARKENTINE
"JANE A. FALKENBURG,"
FIFTY HEAD OF LARGE
MISSOURI MULES,
Consigned by H. WASHBURN, San Francisco.
H. BACKFELD & CO.

Lost or Stolen.
A LETTER ADDRESSED TO CHAS. R. BISHOP & Co., containing the following: G. F. Porter on Irwin & Co., favor of J. M. Alexander, No. 121, \$400.
Same on same, favor same, No. 120, \$300.
Same on same, favor same, No. 240, \$100.
Same on same, favor Hala, No. 212, \$200.
C. H. Dickey on Castle & Cooke, favor Bishop & Co., No. 124, \$150.
J. M. Alexander on Castle & Cooke, favor of J. Wilkins, No. 200, \$100.
C. H. Dickey's draft, on Castle & Cooke, payable to order of Chas. R. Bishop & Co.; they, therefore, cannot be cashed without inquiry.
The public are warned not to take them. If found, please hand to Messrs. Bishop & Co.

JAMES H. HANLON,
Practical Horse-Shoer, Farrier,
—AND—
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
HAS OPENED HIS NEW SHOP ON THE
Explains, in rear of H. Backfield & Co.'s, where he will be happy to meet his friends and the public generally, and attend to all work or lame horses which may be intrusted to his care.

HORSE-SHOING A SPECIALTY.
Shop or store attended to with dispatch.
790

Notice.
DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE Kingdom, my secretary, S. DECKER, is fully authorized by me to collect all outstanding debts, and also to have the management of my business.
S. MAGNIN,
1899 1m

THE SALE OF THE ESTATE OF CHAS. KANAHA, deceased, advertised to take place on the 2nd day of June, 1880, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the residence of the undersigned, at the corner of Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

THE ONLY COMPANY THAT SUES
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